

WEST BRIDGFORD
Urban District Council.



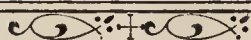
Annual Report
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health.

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

WEST BRIDGFORD

Urban District Council,

1907.



Chairman :

MR. FRANCIS STANHOPE, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

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<i>Clerk</i>	MR. W. H. REDGATE.
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	..	DR. WALTER HUNTER.
<i>Surveyor & Sanitary Inspector</i>		MR. WILLIAM PARE, C.E.
<i>Rate Collector</i>	„ PERCY COMERY.
<i>Treasurer</i>	„ HENRY E. THORNTON, J.P.



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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

To the Chairman and Members of
the West Bridgford Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Report for 1907, which is the Seventeenth Annual Report I have had the honour of bringing before your notice.

Prior to the passing of the Public Health Act of 1875, public health work was unimportant. The carrying out of the provisions of this Act devolved upon the local elective councils, which were the Executive bodies, the members of which were, as might have been expected, ignorant of public health matters, and it soon became imperative that certain officers should be appointed to assist and guide them in considering questions of public health policy.

The general medical practitioner appeared then to be the one best suited for this purpose, and so it was enacted that each local Council or Sanitary Authority should appoint a medical man to this office.

This was followed by the further appointment of an Inspector of Nuisances, whose chief duty then was to discover and report upon all obnoxious conditions which were considered to be a “nuisance injurious to health.”

The chief duty of the Medical Officer of Health is to advise the Sanitary Authority on all matters connected with the health of the district and upon all points involving action by the Sanitary Authority.

The duty of the Inspector of Nuisances is not advisory. He discovers and reports conditions existing, and ascertains that orders to carry out necessary works are served and complied with.

Such relationship sometimes creates difficulties between the two officers, but I am glad to say that these difficulties have never arisen in connection with the public work in your Parish.

The Parish continues to increase in population and rateable value—the rate of growth shews an increase over the years 1905 and 1906. The area of the parish is 1190 acres. It contains nearly 2500 dwellings, and has a rateable value of £49,500. The rates amount to 3s. 2d. per £.

The chief event of the year was the opening of the new public offices, where your Council and its various Committees can hold their meetings in a well-lighted, handsome board-room, and where your officials can now carry on their ever increasing work with comfort and expedition.

Sewage Farm.

The Farm continues to be a source of interest and of revenue. The crops grown during the year were valued about

£90, consisting chiefly of oats, carrots, and dills. The osiers also added something to the income from the Farm.

Allotment Gardens.

There is nothing new to report with regard to these. They are well tenanted, and excellent crops of vegetables and flowers are grown. Bees are now kept by some of the garden holders.

Sewage Purification and Disposal.

In my Report for 1906 I gave full details of the work done and in progress. At the beginning of 1907 one Percolating Bed had been in work for seven months, taking the whole of the sewage from the Parish. A further bed was then in process of construction, which was finished at midsummer, and these two beds have been at work since then.

A sum of £2500 was spent on these works, and the sewage is efficiently dealt with by these. The effluent in the water courses, as it passes through the estate of Earl Manvers, exactly resembles spring water, being absolutely clear and inodorous.

The experience gained from year to year by closely watching the work of the beds, is adding greatly to the stock of knowledge concerning the bacterial system of sewage disposal, and the work of your Council, guided by the opinion and knowledge of your Surveyor, will be of great value to other town and urban districts which may be considering the question of adopting the system.

One of the chief secrets of success lies in the gauge (or size) of the clinker of which the beds are formed, and it may be

taken as an axiom that “the finer the gauge the higher the degree of purification obtained,” but it may also be added “the shorter the life of the bed.”

Thus in re-charging the original contact bed, very coarse material was used. Had finer clinker been used the degree of purification would have been higher. Profiting by this experience the secondary beds were differently constructed and a fine gauge used, with the satisfactory result that the degree of purification is very high, as evidenced by the water courses into which the effluent now discharges.

When the time arrives for again cleaning out the contact beds, the clinker should be broken down to a finer gauge.

Samples of the effluent are taken daily from the water course before leaving the Sewage Farm, and these are kept for six months, after which time one sample per week is kept permanently. I have frequently inspected these samples, and have always found them to be quite clear and indistinguishable from ordinary spring water.

Should any Member of your Council doubt the wisdom of having adopted the bacterial system of sewage disposal for West Bridgford, let me give you the following sentences from a book recently published, and entitled “Sanitary Engineering with respect to Water Supply and Sewage Disposal” by Mr. V. Leveson Francis Vernon-Harcourt, M.A., M.I.C.E., London. :—

“As no effective means of treating sewage on a paying system has been found, the question resolves itself into a search for the best practicable method from a sanitary point of view. I pin my faith to bacterial purification, which may be regarded as having most effectively solved by natural means the problem of the innocuous and useful disposal of sewage at a reasonable cost.”

Refuse Destructor.

The Destructor continues to give satisfaction in its dual capacity of getting rid of all refuse by burning and as a steam raiser.

A new Donkey Feed Pump for the boilers has recently been fixed, so that our feed arrangements are now in duplicate, and repairs may be made to one pump when necessary, without stopping the whole of the machinery.

Scavenging.

There are still 535 ashpits and privies in the Parish, being a decrease of 17 during the year. There are 325 pail closets. It is slow and difficult work getting these ashpits abolished. All new houses are now compelled to have the water carriage system.

Sewers.

There was not much extension of these during the year. The only roads provided with these were Crossby road, and that portion of Melton road, which lies west of the Midland Railway.

The sewers were regularly flushed, especially in warm weather.

Roads.

Crossby road and an extension of Tarquin roads were laid down during the year. That portion of Bridgford road between Trent bridge and Hound road has been converted from ordinary macadam to tarred macadam. The new part of Musters road which extends south of Melton road has been adopted as a public

highway. More trees have been planted in various roads in the parish.

I would again urge that your Council should reserve to itself the right of supervising the “names” given to new roads. The names should as far as possible have some local or historic connection with the district.

New Buildings.

Plans for 112 new houses and 15 alterations were passed by the Building Committee of your Council.

Water Supply.

The following mains were laid during 1907 :—

Tarquin Road	..	..	..	117 yards.
Orston Road	..	..	..	62 „
Haddon Road	..	..	..	107 „
Ella Road ..	..	..	..	135 „
Melton Road	..	..	..	206 „
Radcliffe Road	..	..	.	288 „
				915 yards.

Notice having been given by the Nottingham Corporation of its intention to increase the charges for water supplied to your Parish, a public meeting of the ratepayers was held early in the year to discuss this question. The meeting was largely and influentially attended, and a resolution was passed requesting your Council to take steps to obtain an independent supply.

A Bill has accordingly been deposited in Parliament, and has already passed the first and second reading.

The Engineers are Mr. W. H. Radford, of Nottingham, and Mr. Pare.

Population.

Mr. Comery, the Rate Collector, has kindly informed me that the number of inhabited houses in the parish on 30th June last was 2,390. This shows an increase of 136 occupied houses over the corresponding date of 1906.

Reckoning as in former years $4\frac{1}{2}$ inhabitants to each house we arrive at a population of 10,755.

The following table shews the continuous growth of the Parish during the past five years :—

Year	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Increase.
1903 (Mid-Sum.)	1948	8766	927
1904	2110	9494	729
1905	2186	9837	342
1906	2254	10143	306
1907	2390	10755	612

This table shews that the increase of population in 1907 was exactly double that of 1906.

The Parish continues to develop, especially in the direction of Edwalton. At the present time there are approximately 30 houses in course of erection, six of these being on the Lady Bay estate.

Approximately there are from 80 to 100 uninhabited houses—the opening of the Mapperley estate taking a considerable number of families from the Parish.

Births.

173 births were registered during the year—84 males and 89 females, as compared with 149 births during 1906, and 170 during 1905. Thus although the population increased between the years 1905 and 1907 by nearly 1,000, the number of births only increased by 3.

There were 9 illegitimate births. This is by far the largest number of illegitimates during one year, and is an unpleasant feature in the social life of the Parish.

The birth rate is 16.1 per 1,000, which is the lowest rate in the records of West Bridgford, with the exception of the year 1906, when the rate was only 14.7 per 1,000.

The average birth rate for the decennial period 1897-1906 was 18.7, the highest being in 1897 when the rate was 24.5, and the lowest in 1906 when the rate was 14.7 per 1,000.

The birth rate for Nottingham for 1907 was 26.7 per 1,000, and for England and Wales 26.3.

In former years I have referred to some of the probable causes of this abnormally low birth rate in West Bridgford. This year I content myself with barely stating facts.

Deaths.

The deaths registered during 1907 numbered 80—33 males and 47 females, as compared with 76 deaths during 1906.

The deaths occurred as follows :—

1st quarter	12 males.	17 females.
2nd „	5 „	10 „
3rd „	10 „	6 „
4th „	6 „	14 „
	<hr/> 33	<hr/> 47

The first and last quarters showed the highest mortality, as would be expected.

Of the deaths 6 died before reaching the age of one year. There was only one death between the ages of 1 and 10 years. There were 4 deaths between the ages of 10 and 20 years. 16 died between 20 and 50 years of age, 10 died between 50 and 60, 13 between 60 and 70, 16 between 70 and 80, and 12 over 80 years of age. One died aged 90, and one aged 93.

Of the total deaths (80), no fewer than 30 died over 70 years of age—thus in West Bridgford 37 per cent. of the total deaths were persons well over the allotted span—a remarkable fact which once more emphasises what has been previously pointed out in my Annual Reports, that a large proportion of the residents of your Parish live to quite patriarchial ages. I wonder if any other district in the country can show such a wonderful result.

The chief causes of death were as follows :—

Consumption	..	..	6 cases.
Diseases of the chest, other than			
Consumption	..	..	10 „
Heart Disease	..	..	7 „
Cancer	..	..	10 „
Disease of Kidneys	..	..	3 „
Cerebral Disease (Apoplexy, &c.)			8 „
Paralysis	..	..	3 „
Senile Decay	..	..	8 „

There was one uncertified death. No inquests were held, and no deaths from violence.

The death rate is 7.4 per 1,000, just a little under that of 1906.

This death rate of 7.4 per 1,000 is the "gross" death rate. The Local Government Board now require that the deaths of residents which have taken place in public institutions and otherwise, outside the district, and have been registered in those places, must be added to the "gross" deaths, so as to arrive at the "nett" or "corrected" death rate. This is a troublesome business, and it is only by the kindness of the County Medical Officer of Health, who is himself indebted to the officials of the various public institutions for this information, that I am able to obtain a list of these outside deaths.

Previously, the deaths of persons belonging to a district, and which occurred in institutions such as hospitals, asylums, and workhouses, outside the district, were excluded from the death rate of the district in which the institution was situated.

Consequently the death rates were incorrect and too low. The recent action of the Local Government Board has eliminated this source of error, and the statistics are now more accurate than in previous years.

By the kindness of Dr. Handford, the County M.O.H., I learn that 3 such deaths occurred during the year—one in the Notts. County Asylum, and two in the Nottingham General Hospital.

This raises the total number of deaths to 83, and the "nett" or "corrected" death rate to 7.7 per 1,000. The Nottingham death rate was 17.45, and for England and Wales 15 per 1,000.

Marriages.

There were 44 marriages in West Bridgford during 1907, as compared with 47 during 1906. Of these, 3 were solemnized in Chapels, 37 in the Parish Church, and 4 before the Registrar.

Infant Mortality.

The mortality from tubercular diseases at all ages is diminishing throughout the country, due chiefly to the improved hygienic conditions of the people generally. The infantile mortality is still high, probably owing to the use of milk from infected cows. It is known that a large number of milk cows are affected with tuberculosis.

The rate of infant mortality in West Bridgford has always been low, and for 1907 it was the lowest on record,—of the total number of deaths only six infants died before completing their first year of life. This gives an infant mortality of 35 per 1000 births, as against 74 per 1000 births for 1906. The average Infantile mortality for the past ten years was 80 per 1000. The average for the other urban districts of the county for the same decennial period was 156 per 1000 births, and for the rural districts of the county 114 per 1000.

The “Early Notification of Births Act,” which became law in January, has for its main object the reduction of infantile mortality.

In Huddersfield, where during the past three years steps have been voluntarily taken to ensure the speedy notification of births, so that young and inexperienced mothers might be taught what to do, and means taken to encourage them to overcome the prevailing ignorance and indifference with regard to infant life, have been very encouraging. The infantile mortality which

formerly averaged from 150 to 180 per 1000, has dropped to 97 per 1000. Now that these measures are compulsory throughout the country, a similar fall in the rate is to be expected, and thus a great saving of infant life will result.

Infectious Diseases.

36 cases were notified during the year, as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	17 cases.
Dyptheria	..	..	..	10 „
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	6 „
Pærpel Fever	..	..	..	1 „
Erysepelas	..	..	..	2 „

This number compares with 77 cases during the preceding year. Fifty per cent. of the cases occurred during the last quarter of the year. There is usually an increased number of notifications following upon Goose Fair, which is surely one cogent reason for the abolition of this senseless carnival. Two cases proved fatal, one of enteric fever, and the case of puerperal fever. A report on this latter case was made by me to the County Medical Officer of Health by request of the County Council.

Disinfections.

25 houses were disinfected as compared with 62 during 1906.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

(2) ENTERIC FEVER. Six cases were notified with one death. As a rule this disease is very rare in West Bridgford. Of the 6 cases recorded, 5 occurred in one family. A careful

examination of the house and outbuildings was made by Mr. Pare and myself, but we failed to discover any condition sufficient to account for the outbreak.

As a rule it may be said that Enteric Fever is not due as is commonly believed to inhaling bad smells or to defective drains. The poison enters the body by the alimentary canal in the form of food or drink, already charged with the Typhoid bacillus.

In this case the outbreak first attacked a maid servant a few days after Goose Fair. The most reasonable explanation is that this girl contracted the fever by partaking of contaminated food or drink at the Fair, and before the real nature of her illness could be diagnosed, the foodstuffs in the house which she handled had become contaminated, and so spread the disease to the other members of the household.

(2) DIPHTHERIA. Ten cases were notified as compared with 50 cases during the previous year. The decrease is very gratifying, though this disease is still far too prevalent throughout the country. It is the only infectious disease which does not shew any marked decrease. All the cases recovered, thanks to the early use of the anti-toxin serum which has proved to be invaluable in saving lives attacked by this disease.

All the cases were treated at home, and as far as I know, in no case did the disease spread although 2 cases occurred in one family.

Diphtheria affects essentially children of school age, and as the bacilli are found in the throat long after the child is apparently well, it is advisable that those attacked should not return to school for some weeks after convalescence.

(3) SCARLET FEVER. Seventeen cases were notified as compared with 27 cases during 1906. The disease was mild in type and all the cases recovered. All the cases were treated at home, 3 of them occurred in one family.

It was not found necessary to use the isolation room at the farm during the year for any infectious case.

Non-notifiable Diseases.

(1) INFLUENZA. The Parish was comparatively free from this disease during the year. A few cases of a mild type occurred but nothing in the nature of an epidemic.

(2) ZYMOTIC ENTERITES, or Summer diarrhœa. This disease was conspicuous by its absence, not a fatal case being recorded. The cold summer weather probably accounted for this.

(3) CONSUMPTION. Six deaths were registered as due to this disease. The ages were 26, 34, 42, 49, 64 and 72. The disease shows a slight increase over the two previous years, but with an increasing population this is to be expected. The most recent investigations shew, however, that throughout the country consumption is yielding to the march of progress in sanitation, knowledge of hygiene, and public health administration, justifying the expenditure incurred in the demolition of slum dwellings and the provisions of parks and open spaces for the people.

According to a recent report by Dr. Bulstrode to the Local Government Board, the mortality from consumption in England and Wales in 1840 was 39·9 per 10,000 deaths. In 1906 the rate was only 11·5 per 10,000. These are hopeful facts and figures.

I would again emphasize the fact that consumptives where possible should occupy rooms which have plenty of sunlight, with open windows day and night in all weathers.

In my last year's Report I made the following remarks, which I would again confirm: "When a consumptive dies the bedroom should be thoroughly disinfected and not occupied for some time. I would be glad to be notified of such deaths by the doctor in attendance at the earliest possible moment, so that disinfection could be carried out without delay. I may have no knowledge of such deaths until they appear in the Registrar's fortnightly returns. By this time two or three weeks may have elapsed and the opportunity for disinfection is lost."

(4) CANCER. 10 deaths were due to Cancer, as compared with the same number during 1906. This disease is still a mystery, and the year has not advanced our knowledge of its causation very much, though both in this as in other countries many earnest and self-sacrificing investigators are working very hopefully with this object in view.

Cancer is no respecter of persons; indeed, my own experience is that it seems preferably to attack those men and women who have led clean, moral and temperate lives.

(5) MEASLES. A few cases, chiefly connected with one of the private schools in the Parish, occurred in May, but the malady did not assume an epidemic form.

Medical Inspection of Schools and School Children.

In my last year's report I entered fully into this question foreshadowing "The Medical Inspection of School Children's Act" which became law in January of this year.

This Act forms a most important landmark in the history of public health administration. The Board of Education acting in co-operation with the Local Government Board has thus

taken an important step towards the establishment of a national service of health.

The Act is not intended to supersede the powers which are already held by Sanitary authorities under various Public Health Acts, but is meant to serve rather as an amplification and a national development of previous legislation, and seeks to secure for every child conditions favourable to its mental and physical welfare.

How the provisions of this Act should be carried out is still under consideration by the various sanitary authorities. Opinion appears to be divided whether these should be entrusted to whole time Medical Officer specially appointed, or to local general practitioners.

The duties of the School Medical Officer will be to "concern himself with all matters affecting or tending to affect the health of all those who work in Schools." Special attention will be paid to the eyes, ears, nose, throat and teeth of the children, and the parents will be notified and advised to obtain suitable medical treatment when any disease or ailment is present.

The height, weight, nutrition, cleanliness and clothing, and the general mental and physical condition of the children will be noted and registered.

The Act aims not only at the discovery and supervision of ailments and defects already existing, but also involves the inspection of ALL school children in order that those ailments and defects may be prevented.

The Notification of Births Act (1907)

According to this Act, which is now law, it is the duty of the father of the child, if actually residing in the house, or of any person in attendance on the mother, to give notice in writing to the Medical Officer of Health by prepaid letter or postcard, within 36 hours of the birth. Failure to do so involves a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

The Act is optional, showing that Parliament recognised that there are some districts where it is not required.

In large towns where there is much poverty and ignorance the Act will no doubt be beneficial. The young mother will be visited early by skilled women, appointed for the purpose, who will give instructions as to the care, feeding, clothing, and rearing of the infant. The purport of the Act is to save infant life.

In West Bridgford, where neither poverty nor gross ignorance prevails, the Act is not required.

The large majority of the residents would resent as an intrusion the visit of any health official. I have therefore advised your Council not to adopt the Act.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

On 12th September last I reported to your Council the result of an examination made by Mr. Pare and myself of the various Cowsheds and Dairies in the Parish.

As the outcome of that Report your Council decided to adopt the Model Regulations of the Local Government Board, and these are now in force.

The Cowsheds were generally speaking in a very unsatisfactory state as regards cleanliness.

In the worst case the suggestions made by me with regard to structural defects in the Cowsheds, and defective drainage, are being remedied by the Landlord.

Important steps are being taken throughout the country to secure greater purity of our milk supply, and Farmers and Cowkeepers must be prepared for further legislation bearing upon this. Nothing is more inimical to the health, particularly that of children than unclean milk; and every effort must and will be made to minimise the possibility of milk containing disease-producing germs.

Laundries.

There is only one Laundry in the Parish. It is occasionally visited by your Surveyor, and it is kept in a satisfactory state.

Bakehouses.

There are now 7 Bakehouses in the Parish; all are kept in a cleanly satisfactory condition.

Outworkers.

Three Outworkers have been notified to us. All are working under healthy and satisfactory conditions.

Meteorological.

1907 was a wet year, the rainfall amounting to 25.6 inches, which was 1.7 inches more than during 1906. May, June, July, and August were all wet months. The greatest rainfall was on the 14th August, when .88 of an inch fell,

October, as in the preceding year, was the wettest month, rain falling on 20 days, and the total fall for the month being 3.6 inches.

September was the driest month, only .775 of an inch of rainfall being recorded. September was altogether the finest month of the year.

June 8th was the hottest day, when the thermometer reached 123.7 in the sun. January 25th was the coldest day, when the thermometer fell to 12.

There were 1,324 hours of sunshine during the year.

Appended are the usual Local Government Board Tables. No. 5 is a new table and should prove useful especially in large towns and other places where illegitimacy is common. It shews the relative proportion of deaths between children born in and out of wedlock.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to the members of your Council for their kindness and courtesy to me during the past year. I also wish to express my indebtedness to Mr. Pare for information supplied by him necessary for this report, and to Mr. Comery for the figures he has given me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

WALTER HUNTER.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and Previous Years.

WEST BRIDGFORD (Nottinghamshire).

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED in the DISTRICT.						TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.								
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					12	13	
1897	5225	128	24.5	10	78	43	8.2							
1898	5776	101	17.5	14	138	52	9.							
1899	6260	126	20.1	11	87	53	8.5							
1900	6859	130	18.8	6	46	60	8.7							
1901	7018	142	20.2	11	77	76	10.8							
1902	7839	147	18.6	19	139	71	9.							
1903	8766	163	18.6	11	67	64	7.3							
1904	9495	163	17.2	11	67	68	7.2							
1905	9837	170	17.2	11	65	66	6.7							
1906	10143	149	14.7	11	74	76	7.5					82	8.1	
Averages for years														
1897-1906.	7722	142	18.7	11.5	84	63	8.3							
1907	10,755	173	16.1	6	35	80	7.4					83	7.7	

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) } 1190

Total population at all ages ... 7018
 Number of inhabited houses ... 1544
 Average number of persons per house ... 4.5 } At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.

WEST BRIDGFORD (Nottinghamshire).

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
1897 ..	5225	128	43	10
1898 ..	5776	101	52	14
1899 ..	6260	126	53	11
1900 ..	6859	130	60	6
1901 ..	7018	142	76	11
1902 ..	7839	147	71	19
1903 ..	8766	163	64	11
1904 ..	9495	163	68	11
1905 ..	9837	170	66	11
1906 ..	10,143	149	76	11
Averages of years 1897 to 1906. }	7722	142	63	11·5
1907 ..	10,755	173	80	6

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during year 1907.

WEST BRIDGFORD (Nottinghamshire).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards
Small-pox							
Cholera							
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	10			8	1	1	
Erysipelas	2				1	1	
Scarlet fever ..	17		8	7		2	
Typhus fever ..							
Enteric fever ..	6			2	1	3	
Relapsing fever ..							
Continued fever ..							
Puerperal fever ..	1					1	
Plague							
Totals	36		8	17	3	8	

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907.

WEST BRIDGFORD (Nottinghamshire).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF RESIDENTS WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.						
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards
Enteric fever ..	1					1	
Epidemic influenza	1					1	
Puerperal fever ..	1					1	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	6					5	1
Other tubercular diseases	2				1	1	
Cancer, malignant disease	10					5	5
Bronchitis	5						5
Pneumonia	3					3	
Pleurisy	1						1
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of liver }	1						1
Premature birth ..	4	4					
Diseases & accidents of parturition ..	1				1		
Heart diseases ..	7					3	4
All other causes ..	37	1		2	3	14	17
All causes ..	80	5		2	5	34	34

TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1907.

WEST BRIDGFORD (Nottinghamshire).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.						
	Under 1 Week	1—2 Weeks	2—3 Weeks	3—4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month.	1—2 Months	2—3 Months
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified				1	1		
Premature Birth ..	2	1		1	4		
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	1				1		
Convulsions ..							1

Population (estimated to middle of 1907) .. 10,755.

Births in the year { legitimate .. 164.
 illegitimate .. 9.

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants .. 6.
 illegitimate infants .. 0.

Deaths from all causes at all ages .. 80.

